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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/500,404	10/22/2004	Tsuyoshi Kashima	885A.0002.U1(US)	4456
29683 HARRINGTO	7590 . 06/27/2007 N & SMITH, PC		EXAMINER	
4 RESEARCH DRIVE		•	BRANDT, CHRISTOPHER M	
SHELTON, C	1 06484-6212		ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
			2617	
			•	
			MAIL DATE	DELIVERY MODE
			06/27/2007	PAPER

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

	Application No.	Applicant(s)			
	10/500,404	KASHIMA, TSUYOSHI			
Office Action Summary	Examiner	Art Unit			
	Christopher M. Brandt	2617			
The MAILING DATE of this communication apperiod for Reply	pears on the cover sheet with the	correspondence address			
A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPL WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING D - Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.1 after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication. - If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period - Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailin earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).	ATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION (136(a)). In no event, however, may a reply be ting will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the cause the application to become ABANDONE	N. nely filed the mailing date of this communication. ED (35 U.S.C. § 133).			
Status	•				
1)⊠ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 22 C	October 2004				
	s action is non-final.				
· <u> </u>	<u></u>				
closed in accordance with the practice under Ex parte Quayle, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.					
	Exparte abayle, 1000 O.B. 11, 4				
Disposition of Claims		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·			
4) Claim(s) 1-8 is/are pending in the application.					
4a) Of the above claim(s) is/are withdra	wn from consideration.	. •			
5) Claim(s) is/are allowed.					
6)⊠ Claim(s) <u>1-8</u> is/are rejected.					
7) Claim(s) is/are objected to.					
8) Clairn(s) are subject to restriction and/o	or election requirement.				
Application Papers					
9) The specification is objected to by the Examine		to the Fernandan			
10)⊠ The drawing(s) filed on 28 June 2004 is/are: a					
Applicant may not request that any objection to the		•			
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correct	- · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	•			
11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Ex	xaminer. Note the attached Office	Action or form PTO-152.			
Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119					
12)⊠ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign a)⊠ All b)□ Some * c)□ None of:	n priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).			
1. Certified copies of the priority document	ts have been received.				
2. Certified copies of the priority document		ion No.			
3. Copies of the certified copies of the prio					
application from the International Burea					
* See the attached detailed Office action for a list	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	ed.			
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Attachment(s)		(DTO 140)			
Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)	4) Interview Summary Paper No(s)/Mail D				
3) MInformation Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)	5) Notice of Informal F				
Paper No(s)/Mail Date 6) Other:					

DETAILED ACTION

Priority

Receipt is acknowledged of papers submitted under 35 USC 110(a)-(d), which papers have been placed of record in the application file.

Information Disclosure Statement

The information disclosure statement submitted on June 28, 2004 has been considered by the examiner and made of record in the application file.

Specification

The title of the invention is not descriptive. A new title is required that is clearly indicative of the invention to which the claims are directed.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

The factual inquiries set forth in *Graham* v. *John Deere Co.*, 383 U.S. 1, 148 USPQ 459 (1966), that are applied for establishing a background for determining obviousness under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) are summarized as follows:

- 1. Determining the scope and contents of the prior art.
- 2. Ascertaining the differences between the prior art and the claims at issue.
- 3. Resolving the level of ordinary skill in the pertinent art.
- 4. Considering objective evidence present in the application indicating obviousness or nonobviousness.

Claims 1-4 are rejected under 35 USC 103(a) as being unpatentable over Anderson et al. (US Patent 6,148,198, hereinafter Anderson) in view of Cohen (US Patent 5,465,390).

Consider **claim 1**. Anderson discloses a node selecting method in which a mobile node moving among a plurality of nodes substantially uniformly dispersedly arranged selects a candidate node for next communication (column 1 lines 13-24), characterized in that the mobile node executes:

a first step of identifying nodes present within a communication zone of the mobile node (column 5 lines 13-18, read as storing identifier codes in the IRDB database);

a second step of counting the number of overlaps between a communication zone of the identified node and communication zones of the other identified nodes for each identified node (column 7 lines 1-3, read as the overlap counter is incremented by one); and

a third step of selecting, as the candidate node for communication, the identified node in which the largest number has been counted (column 7 lines 4-13, read as the processor selects the best service based on the overlap counter exceeding a predetermined threshold).

Anderson discloses the claimed invention except he fails to disclose **specifying** nodes (Anderson discloses identifying).

However, Cohen discloses specifying nodes (abstract, read as determining the geographical location and the technical characteristics).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have incorporated the teachings of Cohen into the invention of Anderson

in order to lay out / implement the infrastructure of a cellular communication network using a dynamic approach (abstract, column 3 lines 9-24).

Consider claim 2. Anderson discloses a node selecting method in which a mobile node moving among a plurality of nodes substantially uniformly dispersedly arranged selects a candidate node for next communication (column 1 lines 13-24), characterized in that the mobile node executes:

a first step of identifying a first node present within a communication zone of the mobile node (column 5 lines 13-18, read as storing identifier codes in the IRDB database);

a second step of identifying a second node present within a communication zone of the neighbor node (column 4 lines 34-46, read as setting an overlap flag if first and second service providers operate within the same coverage area);

a third step of counting the number of specifications in the first and second steps for each neighbor node (column 7 lines 1-3, read as the overlap counter is incremented by one); and

a fourth step of selecting, as the candidate node for communication, the neighbor node in which the number of the specifications in a predetermined order is large (column 7 lines 4-13, read as the processor selects the best service based on the overlap counter exceeding a predetermined threshold).

Anderson discloses the claimed invention except he fails to disclose specifying a node and a neighbor node.

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However, Cohen discloses a neighbor node (column 3 lines 9-24, read as neighboring cells having common overlapping zones).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have incorporated the teachings of Cohen into the invention of Anderson in order to lay out / implement the infrastructure of a cellular communication network using a dynamic approach (column 3 lines 9-24).

Consider claim 3 and as applied to claim 1. Anderson and Cohen disclose the method characterized in that the selection is not performed, if the specified node in which the largest number has been counted is the same as a node with which the mobile node is currently in communication (Cohen; column 11 lines 8-15).

Consider claim 4 and as applied to claim 3. Anderson and Cohen disclose the method characterized in that when there are a plurality of specified nodes in which the largest number has been counted, an arbitrary one node is selected (Anderson; column 7 lines 4-13).

Claims 5-8 are rejected under 35 USC 103(a) as being unpatentable over Anderson et al. (US Patent 6,148,198, hereinafter Anderson) in view of Cohen (US Patent 5,465,390) and further in view of Hronek (US Patent 5,465,390).

Consider claims 5 and 6 and as applied to claims 1 and 2. Anderson and Cohen disclose the claimed invention except they fail to teach the method characterized in that the mobile node executes the first to third steps at predetermined periods.

However, Hronek discloses the method characterized in that the mobile node executes the

first to third steps at predetermined periods (column 9 lines 36-42, read as a time-of-day based

system to update the IRDB).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the

invention was made to have incorporated the teachings of Hronek into the invention of Anderson

and Cohen in order to dynamically maintain different Intelligent Roaming Database or Preferred

Roaming Lists (PRL) in a mobile handset (abstract).

Consider claim 7 and as applied to claim 5. Anderson, Cohen, and Hronek disclose the

method characterized in that the predetermined period is changed in accordance with a

movement speed of the mobile node (Cohen; column 19 line 60 – column 20 line 2).

Consider claim 8 and as applied to claim 5. Anderson, Cohen, and Hronek disclose the

method characterized in that the predetermined period is changed in accordance with an

arrangement density of the plurality of nodes (column 2 lines 45-52).

Conclusion

Any response to this Office Action should be faxed to (571) 273-8300 or mailed to:

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Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Christopher M. Brandt whose telephone number is (571) 270-1098. The examiner can normally be reached on 7:30a.m. to 5p.m..

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Nick Corsaro can be reached on (571) 272-7876. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

Any inquiry of a general nature or relating to the status of this application or proceeding should be directed to the receptionist/customer service whose telephone number is (571) 272-2600.

Christopher M. Brandt

C.M.B./cmb

June 20, 2007